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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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LEAA grants \$9 million to put out the flames:

Fed arson effort heats up

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is pouring \$9 million into a multifaceted program designed to help douse the nation's growing arson problem with a brigade of 35 state and local projects.

"The money will be used to support programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of arson, data collection, analysis of evidence, and efforts to stress arson prevention and stimulate public awareness of the crime," an LEAA announcement noted.

Nine states will get the lion's share of the funding, with the Connecticut Justice Commission and the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office each receiving \$600,000. Connecticut will establish six local arson task forces, while providing the investigative units with training and forensic support. The state's arson information management system will be expanded and local prevention projects will be developed.

Massachusetts' program is slated to be equally ambitious, calling for the establishment of a "comprehensive arson prevention and enforcement system for the state," according to LEAA. The insurance industry and community groups will be asked to participate in an array of anti-arson efforts under the program, which will

attempt to improve arson identification as well as arrest, prosecution and conviction rates.

The New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety is receiving \$583,564 to add resources to the state's recently created Arson Task Force. Included in the plan is the development of a statewide fire incident reporting system, upgrading laboratory facilities, the development of a statewide enforcement plan, and personnel training in detection, investigation and prosecution.

Maryland plans to use the \$529,350 it receives from LEAA to provide arson detection training for volunteer and career firefighters throughout the state. An improved arson reporting system will be installed along with an improved system for analyzing evidence obtained from fire scenes.

In Illinois, the state's Department of Law Enforcement will create a Governor's Arson Advisory Board that will oversee a \$483,209 statewide arson control effort.

An arson advisory committee will also be established in Delaware, where officials said they will use their \$481,472 grant to enhance both state and local capability to investigate and prosecute arsonists. The

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Trigger safety device puts the finger on a cop kidnapper

A policeman's gun turned out to be an informer in the recent capture of an escaped convict who had abducted two Medina, Ohio police officers, stealing their service revolvers in the process.

According to the *Akron Beacon Journal*, the convict, Robert Lee Turner, escaped from a Michigan jail last September, allegedly kidnapping a pair of Medina cops in late November, and surfacing in Florida in early December.

Turner, 25, strolled into a gunshop near Daytona Beach last month and told the gunsmiths that his .357 Smith & Wesson was jammed. The suspect didn't realize that the police gun was equipped with a special safety device which permits firing only if the shooter is wearing a magnetized ring.

Sergeant John Kirvan of the Port Orange police noted that the gunsmiths became suspicious after one of them removed the handle of the revolver and discovered the device, which is known as the Magna-Trigger Safety. They contacted police and supplied a description of Turner.

The description was run through a police computer and all police departments

in the Daytona Beach area were contacted. Kirvan said he spotted Turner sitting in a stolen Toronado in the parking lot of a shopping center, where he was arrested after a brief chase.

According to the sergeant, Turner was armed with a .38 caliber pistol, and the guns he allegedly took from the Medina officers were found in the stolen car. A search of the suspect's motel room turned up police badges and radios that had been taken from the abducted cops who were released unharmed.

Joseph E. Smith, who invented and markets the Magna-Trigger device, praised the Medina police for having had the foresight to equip all of their officer's handguns with the safety unit. "Their \$3,000 investment was returned many fold upon the capture of this felon," he told *Law Enforcement News*.

Commenting on the kidnapping, Smith contended that the officers' lives might have been saved because they agreed to hand over their safety-modified weapons to their abductor.

"The old rule of teaching an officer 'never give up your gun' should be re-

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Chicago's acting chief hopes to take over the reins permanently

The acting superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, who has been running the force since last spring, is setting his sights on taking over the city's top-cop spot on a more permanent basis.

Joseph DiLeonardi, a 24-year CPD veteran, told *United Press International* last month that both his position within the department and his rapport with Mayor Jane M. Byrne are progressing smoothly.

"Am I going to get this job? I'm optimistic," he said. "the mayor's been extremely supportive of every move I make. She said: 'You're running the police department,' and I admire her for that."

But the acting chief, who acquired the nickname Joe D. while serving in the department's homicide division for 21 years, indicated that he would not be too disappointed if the superintendent's job does not come his way.

"Whoever gets the job, I'll be a Chicago cop until I retire," he declared. "I'll work for whoever's in this chair but I'd like it to be an insider."

When she came to office last spring, Byrne expressed a desire to place an outsider at the helm of the CPD, indicating that her first choice was Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy. But wrangling within the city's political structure put a damper on her plans, and the permanent superintendent's position is still up for grabs.

In spite of the temporary nature of his assignment, DiLeonardi has apparently jumped into the role head first, giving considerable thought to how he might improve the department during his tenure.

The chief is aware that the force's reputation was somewhat tarnished during the prohibition days of bootleggers and gangsters. "You can't run away from the stigma of Al Capone," he said. "Our great concern is corruption. We're always on the alert for police officers not disciplined enough, who use that badge to gain something for [themselves]."

But DiLeonardi noted that his top two priorities are narcotics enforcement and gang control at the present time. "We're going after those dealers who are turning the minds of our youngsters in our schools," he said. "Yesterday we made a bust — one million dollars in cold cash in [the Chicago suburb of] Winnetka. These two people who were arrested were carriers into the schools, the grammar schools and the high schools in our city."

Expressing his feelings about the state of the city's drug scene, the chief described the confiscated cash as "blood money," noting that "it made me nauseous just to look at it."

DiLeonardi came down just as hard on organized crime syndicates. "We're going

to bury them in Chicago," he said they're only as strong as we think they are. We let them be strong. But they won't have any movement in Chicago, I can guarantee you that. Wait until we start rolling."

On the problem of street gangs, the lawman observed that 205 such groups are roaming Chicago. "We don't mind them belonging to gangs if they're not engaged in unlawful activity," he commented. "When I was a youngster, I belonged to a gang. Call it a gang or call it an athletic club; call them the Menard Hornets. Our efforts were directed towards playing baseball."

Since taking over as acting superintendent last spring, DiLeonardi has directed his efforts toward making the department more efficient. On August 15 he made 45 changes in the force's command structure, and he is considering several more.

"I did it 'cause I knew some of the things that had been going on for years," he declared. "We had a disease called Peter's Principle going on in some areas where people reach a certain level of productivity and for some odd reason, they're promoted above that."

Citing one example, the acting superintendent noted that the department's motor pool "was run like a grammar school lemonade stand," at the time he took command of the force.

"Standards — it's the only way to go," he observed. "I spent 37 hours with the most beautiful guy I've ever met in my life, our Holy Father [Pope John Paul II on his October visit to Chicago]. He talked about three important things — church, family and community."

"And that's where I come from. There's only one way to come out of this chair and that's straight. Period."

One of the problems DiLeonardi sees from his acting superintendent's chair is a reduction in police manpower from an authorized strength of 13,203 to about 12,450. But he cited the Pope's visit as an example of how well the force can be run despite the shortage in troops.

"We've done it with the Pope. Look what we've done with the Holy Father," he said. One observer described the CPD's handling of the Pope's visit as a "model of police planning and discipline."

Discussing his general philosophy toward law enforcement, the 47-year-old lawman debunked the Kojak image of a hardboiled cop. "You can't be a hardened person in homicide," he said. "To work in homicide, you must possess the compassion for the survivors of the homicide to get the story. To be a tough guy you're not going to get anything."

"I think every police officer must possess this. Otherwise, you're going to flip your cookie as a police officer."

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

Prosecutors cook up team effort to spoil crime's broth

Federal, state and local prosecutors will be ganging up on offenders under a new cooperative pact worked out last month by the Justice Department, the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) and the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG).

Speaking at an inauguration ceremony held at Justice Department headquarters, Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti said he hoped the agreement would help reduce duplication of efforts in prosecutions and enhance a variety of law enforcement efforts.

Civiletti, who was joined at the kickoff ceremony by NDAA president Robert W. Johnson and NAAG president J. D. MacFarlane, noted that uncoordinated criminal justice services lead to inefficiency. "They are a disservice to a public that expect maximum effectiveness from all of us," he said. "No one part of the Federal, state and local systems should dominate the others. But it makes obvious good sense to maximize our effectiveness and our ability to prosecute successfully."

The agreement is linked to the past implementation of 42 Federal/State/Local Law Enforcement Committees throughout the country. Under the plan, an Executive Working Group will be created to coordinate the activities of the regional panels and encourage their expansion.

The first local committee was formed by the Justice Department in 1972 to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of automobile and cargo thefts. The panels are now involved in a wide variety of cases in 35 states.

A Justice Department spokesman noted that the new working group will develop exchanges of information in such areas as enforcement resources, differing approaches to prosecutions, legislative proposals, training, and Federal financial aid.

"One priority concern will be how to solve conflicts arising from Federal and local authorities having jurisdiction over the same crimes," the spokesman observed. "Another priority will be development of cooperative approaches in such areas as white-collar and economic crime."

The 18 members of the working group will be named at a later date, with six coming from the Justice Department, and six each from the NDAA and the NAAG. The Justice Department's Criminal Division is scheduled to provide staff support for the executive group.

Mental health pros join cops in \$600G Michigan county push

Police and social services are going hand-in-hand in Washtenaw County, Michigan, where the local sheriff's office is the focus of a study on how best to establish linkages between law enforcement and other public service agencies.

The project, which is being funded by a \$600,000 grant from the National Institute for Mental Health, involves having Washtenaw sheriff's deputies immediately contact the appropriate service agencies when they are confronted with mental health-related cases.

The police are able to bring together those in need and the "best professionals in the country" in the field of mental health, project director Wayne B. Hanewicz noted.

The interaction is the first step in a three-year program designed to develop a pattern of improved coordination among public service groups. Future areas of con-

sideration will include domestic violence, sexual abuse of children, and long-range architectural design and planning.

Hanewicz, an associate professor of criminal justice at Michigan State University, said that the initial phase will run for six months and then be evaluated by his research team from MSU and the sheriff's office, which receives between 15 to 20 calls related to mental health each month.

The police and service agency representatives have been meeting with Hanewicz for the past year and a half to develop the interaction policies. Officials involved in the project include the county directors for public health, community services, community mental health, and social services; the prosecutor, and the directors of the local United Way campaign.

"The project is one of the few of its kind in the country," Hanewicz observed. "Its aims may seem generalized, but there really is an unlimited scope in what the policy team can deal with over time."

New police traffic institute makes debut in Jacksonville

The University of North Florida has given a green light to the creation of a traffic management center that will offer courses to police officers on the school's Jacksonville campus.

UNF's Institute of Police Traffic Management is scheduled to provide training programs in traffic accident investigation, selective traffic law enforcement, supervision of police personnel, and police use of radar as a speed-measuring device.

Russell J. Arend was selected last month to direct the new training center, which will operate under the auspices of UNF's research unit, the Training and Service Institute.

The former director of training at Northwestern University's Traffic Institute, Arend has substantial experience in the planning and management of police and traffic safety programs. The 41-year-old educator has served as a police officer and a traffic analyst, and

as a staff associate in the Safety Division of the Automotive Safety Foundation in Washington, D.C.

A graduate of Michigan State University, the new institute director holds both a bachelor's and a master's degree in criminal justice. He has served as a consultant and director on various traffic safety research projects and has participated in the development of several publications related to the highway system and its components.

In announcing the establishment of the new institute, UNF President Thomas G. Carpenier noted that initial staffing of the program would begin as soon as Arend takes charge this month. The institute's staff is expected to draw upon the university's academic faculty, particularly in the areas of political science, public administration, criminal justice, sociology, and transportation, Carpenier said.

Several similar programs are conducted around the country, the university president added, but the UNF program will be the first in the southeast.

Florida HP slashes cruising in half over mini gas crisis

The Florida Highway Patrol is having gas pains, having been forced to reduce squad car cruising last month due to a lack of funds to meet the rising price of auto fuel.

FHP director Colonel Eldridge Beach told the Associated Press that the shortage had developed because the state legislature had rejected the patrol's estimate that it might have to pay up to \$1.10 a gallon for gasoline during 1979. The lawmakers had appropriated a funding level based on 80 cents per gallon, failing to anticipate the soaring price at the pumps.

While Beach did not adopt an ayatollah-you-so attitude toward his agency's fuel crisis, he noted that patrol car usage had been cut by nearly 50 percent in early December, and that the situation would remain that way until additional funding is allocated by the state lawmakers.

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Narcotics traders are high on profits

Untaxed profits from illegal drug trafficking are approaching \$25 billion annually, according to a top Justice Department official, who told a Senate subcommittee last month that in some instances Congress is making it harder for Federal agents to trace the flow of "narco dollars" to drug-trade kingpins.

"Last year alone, the Federal Government seized heroin, cocaine and marijuana which would have retailed on the streets of our country at approximately \$3.2 billion," said Deputy Assistant Attorney General Irvin B. Nathan. "This, of course, represents only a small fraction of the undetected cash flow. The Internal Revenue Service [IRS] conservatively estimates that the untaxed profits from illegal drug traffic approaches \$25 billion each year. The National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers' Committee estimates that in 1978 retail sales of illegal drugs were about \$58 billion, and are rising annually."

Nathan, who testified before the Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on December 7, noted that the drug sale mega-bucks "pose grave dangers" for both the nation's economy and the criminal justice system. He said that the money is generally unreported, creating a \$4 billion to \$6 billion tax revenue vacuum, that the cash has a negative effect on America's balance of payments, and

that the normal economy of an area is disrupted by the high dollar flow.

"Moreover, drug dealers, in search of ways to launder their funds, may choose to invest in legitimate businesses, with potentially adverse impact on either those businesses or their competitors," he observed. "Even worse, money not invested in legitimate businesses, is available to finance other, and potentially more dangerous, criminal activities."

Commenting on the "direct and immediate" impact that he says the drug dollars have on the criminal justice system, Nathan noted that the money is used to corrupt government authority, while allowing drug dealers who are caught to "make even the highest bid" and to bribe juries.

"Because of our concern about these disruptive consequences and because we simply must take the financial incentives out of this industry to deter potential entrants, Federal narcotics law enforcement is placing increasing emphasis upon cash flow investigations and the forfeiture of illegal profits and the fruits of those profits," the deputy assistant attorney general observed.

However, Nathan complained that at least one Congressional action, the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, has tended to handcuff investigators working in the interrelated, high-financial crime

areas of narcotics, organized crime, white collar crime and public corruption.

The reform measure, which is designed to protect the privacy interests of taxpayers, was blasted by the Justice Department official for undermining direct cooperation between the IRS and drug enforcement agents.

Citing four major flaws in the law, Nathan said that the IRS is "unable to advise us adequately of the cases on which it is working," that it has become "unduly difficult" to obtain financial information from the tax agency, that it is "extremely difficult" for the service to provide evidence on non-tax criminal violations, and that critical time delays in investigations have resulted due to the measure's restrictions.

"I believe that the major problem with the statute is the signal it has sent to the service," Nathan declared. "This message appears to be that the service is to minimize its role in non-tax law enforcement and devote itself to enhancing the voluntary tax-collection system. From our perspective, we believe this is a critical loss to the Federal Government's law enforcement capacity."

Backing his argument with Justice Department statistics, the attorney said that in 1975 his department made 1,816 in-

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Investigating an investigation in Prince George's:

Faults found in 'death squad' report

A number of inaccuracies have surfaced in a Maryland State Police report that accused several Prince George's County police officers of arranging a series of 1967 convenience store robberies in which two suspects were killed.

Arthur F. DiGennaro, the public information officer of the county force, last month provided Law Enforcement News with a three-page dispatch from the state police which was addressed to the State's Attorney for the county.

"This report depicts the inaccuracies, and misrepresentation that was made in the original report concerning the alleged 'death squad' that was compiled by an investigator of the Maryland State Police,"

DeGennaro noted.

The original report to which DiGennaro referred was a 40-page summary of a longer document which charged that a small group of county officers had had informants hire individuals to commit the robberies, and then had the locations staked out to arrest the perpetrators.

The summary, which was made public last October, said the "major discrepancies" existed between the state investigation and a county probe of the so-called Prince George's police "death squad," which had exonerated the officers involved of any wrongdoing.

In a dispatch to State's Attorney Arthur A. Marshall Jr., Major Gary R. Grant did

not back off from the general conclusion of the state's full report but he conceded that "written clarification" was warranted on several points that were contained in the summary.

"We were in agreement concerning certain inaccuracies," Grant told Marshall, "and we agreed, too, that certain stated conclusions were not fair representations of our findings when taken from the summary rather than read and understood in the context of the full report."

At the time of the summary report's release, Marshall had indicated that the State Police investigation was based primarily on the accounts of informants who,

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Out of the red, into the dark:

In-house darkroom cuts photo costs

The Ocean City, Maryland Police Department has clicked on a cost-efficient way to process its photographic evidence by constructing a low-cost darkroom facility in its headquarters building.

According to the *Maryland Coast Press*, the processing lab cost the city approximately \$1,100, a price that matches the annual amount that the department was spending to get its film developed and printed through a local pharmacy.

Police photographer Thomas Gambrell, who now doubles as a darkroom technician, estimated that as soon as the start-up cost is absorbed the new facility would save the police from 60 to 70 percent on their processing costs.

In an additional saving for the city, Gambrell and his colleagues managed to shave \$700 off the \$1,800 that had originally been budgeted to convert a 9½'x18' room into a police darkroom, included in the final cost tally were such

items as a sink, counter tops, plumbing and carpentry work, a New Omega CS-50 enlarger, photographic paper, chemicals, and other accessories.

"We wanted to use just the basic materials that are needed in a darkroom," Gambrell told *Coast Press* reporter Greg Fisher. "So far, it is paying off."

The Ocean City force relies on a veritable arsenal of photographic equipment in completing its evidence-collecting chores. Almost every patrol car is equipped with a Kodak X-15F Instamatic camera, 126 film and flashbars.

For cases in which more sophisticated equipment is required, the department stocks a pair of 35mm cameras equipped with an assortment of lenses and flash units, a 4x5 press-type camera, a video tape unit, and two Super 8 film cameras.

Gambrell noted that during the department's busy period from April to November between 25 and 50 rolls of film are

developed. Citing cost factors, he said that photographs are printed from the processed rolls only if an officer needs them for courtroom or investigative purposes.

Since the department opened its darkroom last October, Gambrell observed, officers no longer have to wait for days to receive their needed photos. "Before, it used to take us three or four days to get film processed and longer if we needed any enlargements," he said. "Now, I can get film developed and printed to any size that we need in one hour."

In addition to its role in processing photographic evidence, Gambrell's photographic services section also works with the crime prevention unit, creating slide presentations and illustrating pamphlets for public distribution.

Currently the Ocean City police photo lab works only in black and white, but Gambrell is optimistic that a color capability will be added in the coming years.

Fed crackdown on the mob gets results

A Justice Department crackdown on high-level organized crime figures is beginning to make inroads in reducing mob activity in such areas as labor racketeering, interstate theft and illegal firearms and narcotics trafficking, according to a recently released report from the agency's Criminal Division.

In announcing the report's findings, Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti cited a "series of notable successes" in recent major organized crime prosecutions. "The convictions resulted from careful, thorough work by both investigative agencies and prosecutors," he noted. "They represent significant results by the Criminal Division under Philip B. Heymann."

The report, which focuses on the work of the division's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (O CRS) over a four-month period, noted that O CRS's complement of 26 Strike Forces is having "a substantial impact in certain of organized crime's most insidious activities."

Outlining the details in one major O CRS prosecution, the report noted that 66 labor officials and shipping executives in Miami and other Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports were convicted of extortion, kickbacks and income tax evasion. The prosecutorial windfall included the convictions of two top officials of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Another labor-related cleanup resulted in the jailing of Anthony Provenzano and three associates, who were found guilty of extorting about \$1 million from a major steamship company. Provenzano, who was president of the largest Teamster local in the country, was sentenced to the maximum of 20 years imprisonment and denied bail pending appeal on the ground that he represented a significant economic threat to society.

Other major cases in which the O CRS was involved resulted in the convictions of

- Howard T. Winter, who with his associates fixed over 200 horse races throughout the country;

- Frank Ammirato, who had been manufacturing illegal firearms and importing illicit drugs;

- George Bylan, who extorted more than \$1 million in a construction union racket.

In applauding his O CRS staff, Heymann stressed that cooperation was the key to the program's success rate. "I believe that these significant convictions bear eloquent testimony to the professional efforts by the Strike Force Attorneys, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Federal investigators from all of the other cooperating agencies," he said.

According to the report, the Strike Forces worked to convict 450 suspects in organized crime cases during fiscal 1979, scoring a conviction rate of over 90 percent. In addition, the O CRS staff secured indictments of approximately 770 defendants, many of whom are currently awaiting trial.

"We in the Criminal Division are acutely aware of how much work remains to be done in our efforts to contain and immobilize large-scale criminal organizations," Heymann said. "We are also aware of the severe difficulties which investigators and prosecutors face in developing and proving their cases and in preventing the resurgence of corruption even after convictions have been obtained."

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C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	10.00	C-488	Medical Officer	14.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	10.00
C-2524	Bay Constable	12.00	C-489	Medical Officer (Departmental)	14.00	C-2520	Senior Drug Abuse Educator	12.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	8.00	C-498	Meter Maid	8.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	10.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman	8.00	C-2503	Narcotics Education Assistant	10.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	10.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-1600	Narcotics Investigator	10.00	C-2512	Senior Identification Specialist	10.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	8.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	10.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	10.00
C-2295	Building Guard	8.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	10.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	8.00	C-2531	Senior Narcotics Investigator	12.00
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I	8.00	C-572	Parking Enforcement Agent	8.00	C-793	Senior Parking Enforcement Agent	10.00
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	10.00	C-1063	Parking Meter Attendant	8.00	C-2466	Senior Parole Officer	10.00
C-208	Campus Security Officer Trainee	8.00	C-573	Parking Meter Collector	8.00	C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	10.00
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist	10.00	C-575	Patrolman, Examinations—All States	8.00	C-1594	Senior Probation Officer	10.00
C-2264	Capital Police Officer	8.00	C-576	Patrolman, Police Department	8.00	C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00
C-121	Captain, Police Department	12.00	C-1922	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00	C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	12.00
C-2423	Chief Compliance Investigator	10.00	C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00	C-2449	Senior Security Officer	8.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	10.00	C-594	Police Cadet	8.00	C-1589	Senior Special Investigator	10.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-639	Police Clerk	8.00	C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	12.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	8.00	C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	10.00
C-2502	Chief of Staff	12.00	C-1383	Police Inspector	12.00	C-794	Sheriff	8.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	17.95	C-1939	Police Officer	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent, FBI	10.00
C-1593	Chief Probation Officer	10.00	C-2441	Police Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept. (LAPD)	8.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	8.00
C-1182	Chief Process Server	8.00	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPO)	8.00	C-1588	Special Investigator	8.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-749	Special Officer	8.00
C-1591	Chief Special Investigator	12.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	8.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	8.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	14.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	12.00
C-2421	Compliance Investigator	12.00	C-597	Police Trainee	8.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	10.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Education Programs	10.00	C-598	Policewoman	8.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	10.00
C-185	Correction Captain	10.00	C-602	Postal Inspector (USPS)	8.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	10.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	8.00	C-1386	Principal Addiction Specialist	10.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	10.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	10.00	C-2513	Supervising Identification Specialist	10.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	10.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	8.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	12.00	C-2143	Supervising Parking Enforcement Agent	10.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	8.00	C-618	Prison Guard	8.00	C-782	Supervising Parking Meter Collector	10.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	8.00	C-2462	Private Investigator	10.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	8.00	C-2577	Probation Assistant	8.00	C-2205	Supervising Security Officer	10.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	10.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	10.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	10.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	8.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	10.00	C-1750	Traffic Control Agent	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	8.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-812	Traffic Control Inspector	8.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	10.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	10.00	C-2407	Traffic Enforcement Agent	8.00
C-966	Court Officer	8.00	C-981	Probation Investigator	8.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	8.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-1522	Traffic Technician	8.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	8.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	8.00	C-2335	Traffic Technician I	8.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	8.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	10.00	C-2336	Traffic Technician II	10.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	10.00	C-1887	Traffic Technician III	10.00
C-1245	Deputy Medical Examiner	12.00	C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	10.00	C-819	Transit Captain	12.00
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00	C-620	Process Server	6.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	10.00
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00	C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	8.00
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	8.00	C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	10.00
C-1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-2397	Protection Agent	8.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	8.00
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	8.00	C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	8.00	C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	8.00
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00	C-1921	Safety Coordinator	8.00	C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	6.00
C-1247	Detective Investigator	10.00	C-1459	Safety Security Officer	8.00	C-1995	Urban Park Officer	8.00
C-2444	Director of Security	10.00	C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00	C-2541	Urban Park Patrol Sergeant	12.00
C-1877	Director of Traffic Control	10.00	C-1923	School Guard	8.00	C-894	Warden	12.00
C-2326	Director of Youth Bureau	10.00	C-1999	Security Guard	8.00	C-891	Watchmen	8.00
C-1259	Drug Abuse Education Group Leader	10.00	C-1467	Security Officer	8.00	College Proficiency Examination Series (CPEP)		
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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELIOKIN

During the weeks following the Thanksgiving recess the Supreme Court agreed to review two cases, one of which appeared on the 5000 Series. The 5000 Series is the designation given by the Clerk of the Court to those cases which have been filed by indigents. Many of these cases are filed pro se, that is, by the petitioner himself without the benefit of legal counsel. When the Justices of the Court feel that the issue raised in such a case is of national importance the Court will usually appoint a distinguished attorney to prepare supporting documents and orally argue the case.

Among other actions, the Supreme Court delivered a full text plenary decision which is expected to provide increased direction for police officers in the area of search and seizure. A review of the plenary decision as well as the issue raised in the 5000 Series case granted review follows.

Search and Seizure

The Supreme Court has declared that the Fourth Amendment was violated when police without probable cause, searched a bar patron during the execution of a warrant for the search of the bar and one specified employee.

With this 6-to-3 decision — the first non-unanimous full text plenary decision of the 1979-80 term — the Justices attempted to balance the State's interest in curbing the distribution and sale of illicit drugs with the citizen's right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. The Court also gave police officers, as well as those who draft state statutes, a revised view of just how far a search authorized by a warrant may go.

Under an Illinois statute which provided the framework for this case, law enforcement officers were permitted during the execution of a search warrant to "reasonably detain to search any person in the place at the time: (a) to protect himself from attack, or (b) to prevent the disposal or concealment of any instruments, articles or things particularly described in the warrant" Ill. Rev Stat., ch. 38, §108-9 (1975). The issue to which the Court addressed itself was whether the application of this statute to the facts in this case violated the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

The case arose nearly four years ago when a special agent of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation presented a "Complaint for Search Warrant" to a judge of an Illinois Circuit Court. The warrant request was supported by a reliable informant's statement that earlier that year he had observed 15 to 25 tin foil packets of heroin in the possession of the bartender and behind the bar at the Aurora Tap Tavern in Aurora, Illinois. Item 4 of the warrant request specifically stated that on March 1, 1976 the bartender would have in his possession heroin for sale.

Based on the strength of the complaint, a judge issued a warrant on March. The specific wording of the warrant, which described the place and person to be searched, authorized the police to search for and seize "evidence of the offense of possession of a controlled substance."

When seven officers arrived at the tavern later that afternoon, they announced their purpose and advised the patrons that they were going to conduct a " cursory search for weapons." One officer

proceeded to pat down all the patrons while the other officers conducted a thorough search of the premises.

During the pat-down, the officer felt on the defendant what he described as "a cigarette pack with objects in it." Rather than removing the suspicious object the officer conducted a search of all of the other patrons. With this completed, he returned to the defendant approximately 10 minutes after the first search and again frisked him. The officer relocated the cigarette pack which was seized and found to contain six tin foil packets of heroin.

Following the subsequent indictment for the unlawful possession of a controlled substance, a pretrial motion was filed which sought the suppression of all the contraband seized, based on the contention that the search was unlawful. The motion was denied since the trial court concluded that the search had been conducted under the statute in order to "prevent the disposal or concealment of the things particularly described in the warrant."

The judge in the non-jury trial found the defendant guilty of possession of heroin. The Illinois Appellate Court upheld the conviction on appeal. In affirming the verdict, the appellate court reasoned that the search had been constitutional since the six packets of heroin could easily have been concealed. As further support for upholding the search the appellate court noted the search was "conducted in a one-room bar where it was obvious from the complaint . . . that heroin was being sold or dispensed."

When the Illinois Supreme Court denied a petition for review, the defendant's counsel appealed to the Supreme Court. After a careful analysis of the competing interests, the Supreme Court reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case to the Illinois Appellate Court for further proceedings.

Justice Stewart, writing for Justices Brennan, White, Marshall, Powell and Stevens, noted that when the search warrant was issued there was no probable cause to believe that anyone except the bartender would be violating the law. The

Continued on Page 16

Florida drug busts have police patrolling in high style

Police administrators who dream about tooling around in a Cadillac patrol car or about having expensive airplanes, speedboats and sports cars at their disposal may consider a move to Southern Florida, where a multitude of drug busts has led to the confiscation and subsequent deployment of some uncharacteristic patrol equipment.

As reported last month by the Associated Press, a Florida statute allows a sheriff to take possession of seized vehicles if he gets court approval to do so. The effect of the law, combined with the high volume of drug smuggling arrests that are made by sheriffs in the southern part of that state, has been a boon to the equipment complements of local law enforcement agencies.

- Sheriff Dale Carson of the Duval County patrols the streets of Jacksonville in a sleek, dark blue Cadillac.

- The seven deputies of the Glades County sheriff's office fly a \$40,000 patrol plane.

- Daytona Beach police patrol the coastline in a pair of high-powered speedboats and use a \$10,000 sports car in undercover investigations.

- The sheriff's office in Palm Beach County is considering taking out ads in yachting magazines to unload a 60-foot cruiser.

Throughout Florida, which has become the primary intake valve on the nation's narcotics pipeline, authorities are seizing a vast array of cars, motor homes, trucks, yachts, trawlers, speedboats, and aircraft.

As a result, a smuggler's luxury sedan has become Sheriff Carson's official car in Jacksonville. The Cadillac has been further decked out with sirens and flashing lights behind its classic grille. Carson indicated that the car serves as a deterrent, noting that it works as "sort of a message to some of these dealers."

Sheriff Richard Wille of Palm Beach County takes a different approach to the loot his deputies haul in — trinkets which have included 62 vehicles, 11 boats and 18 planes, in addition to \$341,000 in cash. Wille traded two confiscated aircraft for a \$30,000 Cessna patrol plane, a motor home for four cars and two seized speedboats for a \$28,000 patrol boat, managing to put an estimated \$300,000 worth of

gear into use.

Wille's special projects manager, Leonard F. Schulz is working on a project that is indeed special — the selling of a 60-foot luxury boat. "I'm looking to advertise that one in yachting magazines," he said.

Although Florida law specifies that when seized loot is auctioned off, the proceeds go to a county's general fund, some sheriffs believe that a 1978 statute gives them the right to place the money in their agencies' coffers. The state attorney general's office has asked the legislature to clarify the law, which may prove to be a windfall for law enforcement in southern Florida.

Sheriff Roy D. Lundy's office in Glades County recently auctioned off a pair of confiscated DC-3's for \$64,000, and Lundy is now taking flying lessons, presumably so he can patrol in the agency's new \$40,000 Cessna.

In Brevard County, along the state's east coast, deputies have seized a \$65,000 Convair, a \$10,000 Aerocommander, a 68-foot shrimp boat valued at \$65,000 and an assortment of trucks. "These smugglers have the best equipment and vehicles," said Lieutenant Mike Robinson, chief of the county's narcotics unit. "It's usually all deluxe stuff."

The smugglers apparently have the money to buy the best, and they don't seem too concerned that some of their vehicles, boats and aircraft are being turned against them after seizure. Ironically, authorities suspect that some of the confiscated equipment winds up back in the hands of the drug dealers.

Leonard Schulz of Palm Beach County recalled the county's first auction of seized smuggling boats. "Some guy pulled a brown paper bag out of the seat of his car with \$18,000 to buy the boat. That surprised us a bit. We took his picture."

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Tax laws said to thwart drug enforcers

Continued from Page 3

formation requests to the IRS, while during a six-month period in fiscal 1979, only 124 such requests were filed.

The IRS's track record in court apparently has also suffered because of the Tax Reform Act. Nathan observed that the Drug Enforcement Administration submitted the names of 868 Class I tax-offense suspects to the service under a special project, and that only six, or less than one percent, had been convicted.

The Administration is moving to rectify what it believes are faults in the reform bill in an effort to get the IRS back in the drug enforcement ballgame. A series of meetings, attended by representatives from the Justice Department's Criminal Division, the DEA, the IRS, and the Treasury Department, are being conducted to consider a General Accounting Office report on the measure's negative impact, according to

Nathan.

But it appears that while Congress takes away with one hand it gives with the other. The deputy assistant attorney general praised Federal lawmakers for the enactment of such laws as the Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) statute and the Bank Secrecy Act, which he described as "effective legal tools to attack the financial assets of sophisticated drug trafficking organizations."

Commenting on the criminal enterprise measure, Nathan said that the law permits "the imposition of a life sentence on a person convicted of being the manager or organizer of a large drug organization." He added that 35 such indictments were obtained last year.

Although the Justice Department officially acknowledged that the racketeering statute has yet to be used to its full ad-

vantage in drug enforcement, he noted that it "represents a potent tool for prosecuting narcotics conspirators and depriving them of their illicit income and assets."

The Bank Secrecy Act "could also prove increasingly important" in investigations of drug dollar flow, Nathan said. "These statutes and implementing regulations require banks to maintain written records and file reports of major cash transactions and require individuals to file reports of international currency transportation and details of their foreign bank accounts."

But in concluding his testimony, the attorney indicated to the committee that the nation's drug woes could not be legislated away. "To deal rationally with this increasingly serious problem, we must also focus attention on the nature of the demand for these substances and sensible approaches to respond to, and hopefully, minimize the demand," he commented.

British revive Wild West with anti-IRA fort; Sweden gains as drug-seller's market; Italy sees red in war on terrorists

\$6.6M concrete outpost sparks protests by local residents

British soldiers stationed in Northern Ireland are attempting to hold down the fort against Irish Republican Army terrorism by constructing a reinforced outpost, similar in design to the calvary forts of the Old West, on the outskirts of an area in Belfast that is reportedly an IRA stronghold.

Capable of holding up to 100 men and their armored vehicles, the \$6.6 million fort is being built near Andersonstown on the side of Black Mountain, a peak which is one of five strategic points in what the British soldiers call "Injun country."

According to United Press International, the outpost consists of an outside wall of corrugated tin backed by three-foot-thick concrete walls. Observation towers at each corner are manned continuously by armed guards.

At least one Andersonstown resident has complained that the shadow of the fort is blocking out the population's sense of freedom. "It's the wild west all over again," Catholic counselor Bernie McDonagh said. "They are in the fort and we are in the reservation — except now it is called a housing complex."

The outpost is not the first to be constructed in Britain's attempts to thwart the

IRA in Northern Ireland, and, like the others, it will probably be christened with a local nickname. One fort in what is known as the "handic country" of south Armagh is called "Fort Alamo," and is accessible only by military helicopter.

The Western motif in fort construction apparently carries over to the type of antiterrorist operations that are staged by the British troops. In West Belfast, the soldiers spend most of their time secured in forts, making an occasional patrol through Andersonstown to check for what they describe as "hostiles."

But the Old West analogy ends in regard to the types of weapons the soldiers have at their disposal. They cruise in Saracen armored cars, jeeps or Ferret scout cars equipped with turret-mounted machine guns, and are armed with the latest NATO-issued automatic rifles.

The weaponry of the locals is at times somewhat less sophisticated. Mobs of IRA supporters will occasionally surround a fort and hurl bricks and bottles at the soldiers inside. Usually, they are driven away by cavalry-type sorties from within the walls.

However, the danger is real for the antiterrorist squads. Guards stationed in the observation posts are often the target of IRA snipers and the terrorists have been known to mount rocket attacks, using



Russian-made RPG-7 launchers. To protect against such heavy bombardment, the forts are equipped with wire nets to catch the missiles and with concrete bunkers to shield the soldiers from the blasts.

In the streets, survival is more of an individual matter for the soldiers. Over 300 British troops have been killed by snipers and by carefully hidden land-mines, and they are told that the ghetto streets of West Belfast are as dangerous as those of an earlier frontier town.

While the forts are designed to keep the antiterrorist force secure, their looming presence has done little to stabilize the overall situation in Northern Ireland. The outposts are often built on land originally set aside for playing fields or parks in Catholic areas and are situated close to houses and schools. The new fort in Andersonstown was the target of a protest campaign by politicians and residents because the British used special authority to obtain the site by closing factories in a district which has a staggering rate of unemployment.

Indian police note revival in ritualistic thuggery practice

Thuggery is again on the rise in New Delhi, India, and detectives there are trying to crackdown on the ritualistic practice, which involves the robbing and killing of individuals in the name of religion.

The Associated Press reported last month that four young suspects have been arrested and charged in several bizarre crimes this past fall. The alleged thugs, aged 20 to 25, admitted to robbing pedestrians of cash and jewelry before dispatching them with crude homemade shotguns, investigators said.

Police learned from one of the suspects that he and his accomplices first offered their loot to a statue of the Hindu goddess Kali, the symbol of destruction, before fencing the merchandise.

Heroin turned back by U.S. finds a new Stock-home

Sweden is losing ground in its war against international drug traders, who are using the Nordic nation as a dumping ground for heroin they find hard to sell in the United States as the result of increased drug enforcement by American police.

In an interview with United Press International, Detective Inspector Hans Johansson of the state police narcotics division said law enforcement resources can no longer handle the increased flow of drugs into Sweden, which currently has only 330 lawmen working full time on narcotics assignments.

Sweden's drug problem has had its ups and downs over the last decade, with heroin replacing amphetamines as the addict's choice during the mid-1970's. The projected heroin death toll for 1979 is 60, but Johansson noted that the actual figure is much higher.

There are an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 hard-drug users among Sweden's

8.5 million citizens, and the heroin users are reportedly becoming younger because teenage affluence is creating an easy market for street-level dealers.

"Kids are starting on heroin at around 15 or 16, while they are still in school," Johansson said.

The Swedish lawman's figures were backed by Robert Feldkamp, a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, who said that heroin traffic had become a serious problem in Sweden during the last 12 to 18 months.

New wave of guerrilla attacks forces Italy to get tough

Responding to a new wave of terrorist attacks, the Italian government has proposed a series of get-tough measures directed toward urban guerrillas, including broad search and arrest powers for police and stiff sentencing standards for terrorists convicted of assaulting government and law enforcement officials.

As reported by Reuters last month, the measures were drafted by the Italian Cabinet after a nationwide terrorist spree which was marked by the killing of four policemen and the shooting of 12 other persons.

The general tone of the proposals, which are expected to be approved by the nation's Parliament, is voiced in a measure which gives police the right to hold suspects without formal charges for up to 48 hours. A related act would allow law enforcement personnel to question suspected terrorists without the presence of an attorney.

In a section on sentencing, the legislation proposes that all crimes of subversion, including robbery and kidnapping to finance political offenses, should be subject to increased prison terms. Terrorists convicted of murder would automatically receive life sentences, while anyone found guilty of killing magistrates, public officials or police officers would also draw a life term.

Specifically, the bill calls for severe punishment for "those who associate in military form, and employ arms to attain political ends."

The get-tough policy urges the wider use of preventive detention sentences, calling for 50 percent increase in jail terms for conviction of "terrorism, subversion and causing grave social alarm." Bail would be restricted and could be withdrawn if a senior magistrate deems such an action to be fitting in specific cases.

Suspected terrorists who are released on bail would be subject to a strict form of surveillance until trial under the proposals. In the past, many suspects have taken their bail privileges as an opportunity to go underground and escape prosecution.

The main opposition to the legislation comes from the small, civil rights-oriented Radical Party, but the bill has a broad base of support from the large Communist Party and from several political groups toward the right of the political spectrum.

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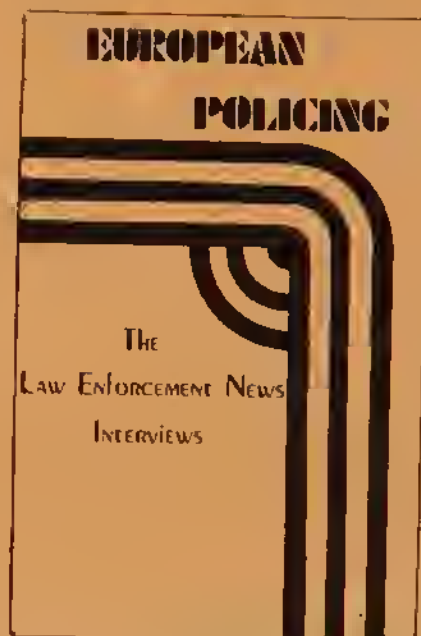
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LEAA program sets bucket brigade of arson projects

Continued from Page 1

statewide project also involves the formation of a central data bank on arson-related information and the creation of public education campaign concerning the crime.

The Florida Department of Insurance/Fire Marshal is receiving \$412,941 to support personnel training, purchase arson evidence analysis equipment for the state laboratory, and increase public awareness about arson.

A statewide arson investigation team will be formed in Arizona under a \$374,782 project that will be operated by the State Justice Planning Agency there. Two innovations in the Arizona effort involve the establishment of an arson hotline and the implementation of a program designed to seek legislative changes in the state's arson laws.

Rhode Island also plans to create a statewide arson control strike force and to help revise state anti-arson statutes with its \$347,509 grant. The program will also encompass such moves as the development of a public education program and the improvement of laboratory facilities.

On the local level, a series of grants ranging from \$64,000 to \$200,000 will be given to 11 communities for the purpose of establishing regional arson task forces. The areas involved in this aspect of the LEAA program are East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana; Salt Lake County, Utah; Snohomish County, Washington; North Las Vegas, Nevada; Kansas City, Missouri; Norfolk, Virginia; Columbus, Georgia; Wichita-Sedgewick County, Kansas; Lynchburg, Virginia; Middlesex County, New Jersey, and Houston, Texas.

Safety device credited with felon's arrest

Continued from Page 1

viewed if the officer's gun is modified," he observed. "In this instance, had either officer not had a modified gun, an attempt to shoot the suspect might have occurred. The first officer probably would have been slain by the suspect. . . Both of these officers are alive and well today, because of their decision to give up their modified guns."

Discussing their narrow escape, Sergeant Dennis Krieger and Patrolman Craig Backus of the Medina force noted that they were abducted in the early morning hours of November 28 while responding to a stolen vehicle report. Turner reportedly told them during the kidnapping that he planned to kill his former girlfriend and Medina police detective David Hanshue.

Hanshue told the *Beacon-Journal* that he is investigating "a number of things," including an armed robbery in the Medina area in which Turner is a suspect. He added that Turner is also wanted for questioning in a Toledo murder investigation.

Turner escaped from jail in Monroe County, Michigan while awaiting sentencing on charges of carrying a concealed weapon and possession of a stolen vehicle. He was also sought for parole violations in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and for a November 20 robbery in Fairlawn, Ohio.

Port Orange police are holding the suspect without bond, having charged him with being a fugitive, carrying a concealed weapon and possessing a stolen automobile. Medina police reported that they have initiated proceedings to extradite Turner to Ohio.

Many of the local projects will use their Federal funding to expand their existing anti-arson efforts.

- Omaha, Nebraska will receive \$180,000 to improve its arson bureau's investigative capacity.

- A \$194,000 grant will allow San Francisco to add a prosecutor, a photographer, computer analyst and an additional investigator to its anti-arson force.

- New Albany, Indiana plans to use its \$101,898 in LEAA money to hire and train two additional investigators and to establish a local arson laboratory.

- Officials in Newark, New Jersey will use part of their \$200,000 grant to hire and train seven additional arson investigators and to coordinate public and private efforts against the crime.

- In Broward County, Florida, \$120,105 has been earmarked for the creation of a Mutual Anti-Arson Task Coordination

Headquarters.

- Bolingbrook, Illinois will pump its \$94,780 into an existing Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program, which has determined that 68 percent of the village's arson losses can be attributed to youths.

- Dayton, Ohio's \$185,000 grant will permit the city to hold monthly arson task force meetings, train police and fire officials, increase its arson unit by four persons, and establish a local regional crime lab.

- An \$85,000 piece of the program pie will go to Sioux City, for improved training, equipment and data collection.

- Syracuse-Onondaga, New York will get \$175,000 to provide advanced training to arson investigators, increase its crime lab's capabilities and operate a public education program.

- Officials in Springfield, Missouri plan to utilize part of their \$154,877 grant to coordinate the city's arson-fighting pro-

gram with the area's Integrated Criminal Apprehension Project.

- Tampa, Florida's \$145,844 project will analyze arson detection, investigation and prosecution techniques in conjunction with the area's Arson Task Force.

- A \$137,160 grant will be put to work in Tucson, Arizona to expand coordination among the city's police, fire and prosecutorial agencies.

In some localities, program funds will be utilized to break fresh ground in their local arson enforcement. Milwaukee, Wisconsin plans to funnel \$191,000 into a comprehensive program that will focus on rapid response by police and investigators, and use a task force to handle training and public information. Jersey City, New Jersey will also initiate its first anti-arson effort in the form of a police and fire department coordination program and a public awareness campaign.

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Looking back with Brooks

An interview with Pierce R. Brooks,
retired chief of the Eugene, Oregon police

Pierce R. Brooks retired as chief of the Eugene, Oregon Police Department earlier this month after heading the 220-member force for the past two years.

The 57-year-old lawman entered the enforcement field over 31 years ago as a beat cop in Los Angeles. During his 21-year term of service there, he worked as an investigator and became involved in the Onion Field case, gaining a reputation as one of the top detectives in the world.

Serving as a top police administrator for over a decade, Brooks was chief of the Springfield, Oregon force from 1969 to 1971, when he became the director of public safety of Lakewood, Colorado. He left the post in 1977 to head the Eugene force.

A graduate of the FBI National Academy and the holder of a master's degree from the University of Northern Colorado, Brooks has lectured throughout the country on the subject of police officer survival, an area which is detailed in his first book, *Officer Down, Code Three*.

The former chief is no stranger to the media, having served as an expert consultant and writer on such television series as "Dragnet" and "Adam-12."

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Michael P. Balton.



Pierce R. Brooks

LEN: You recently retired as chief of the Eugene, Oregon, police force. What would you cite as some of your major accomplishments during your time there?

BROOKS: This is really the fourth department I've been in. Before Eugene I was in Los Angeles, Springfield, and Lakewood, Colorado. In Eugene my tenure was highlighted by a major reorganization of the department, and the implementation of a lateral entry program of bringing experienced officers in from throughout the country. We've employed about 40 officers in the last three years on a lateral entry program. We are now an ICAP [Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program] department, which I think puts us into the 21st century as far as crime analysis and resource planning go. I have established what

lot sooner.

LEN: Was there any sense of disorientation in starting a new force like that from scratch?

BROOKS: You can do a lot worse than start from scratch. There are a lot of things that have gone wrong for a long time that you want to change, and any kind of change is always disruptive to a degree. The secret of making a change is managing it and getting all the people involved. You must also understand that you can never please everybody.

LEN: Do you see any advantage to the public safety type of set-up as opposed to the separation of police, fire and emergency services?

'The secret of making a change is managing it and getting all the people involved. You must also understand that you can never please everybody.'

I call a "cop team" — which I also did in Lakewood — which is a small group of officers who are assigned to a particular neighborhood or a sector of the city. Their job is to get closer to that part of the community, and they're also involved in police/community relations and crime prevention.

LEN: Did you receive any complaints when you brought in officers from outside the Eugene Police Department?

BROOKS: No, I didn't have any in Lakewood and I got none in Eugene.

LEN: And you think that lateral entry is the way to go?

BROOKS: Well, the way to go is to get the best possible personnel that you can. I think if you restrict yourself to the immediate locale, then you're not getting the best possible people. If the best personnel are from the home town, then they're the ones that should be employed, but I don't see anything wrong with going outside.

LEN: Do you harbor any regrets about leaving active police service as an executive?

BROOKS: I've been in the police service 31½ years; I think that's long enough.

LEN: You were the director of public safety in Lakewood, Colorado. Did you see any difference in the personalities of the two forces or in the problems they had to face?

BROOKS: Lakewood was a new department and Eugene was a department that had been in existence for a long time. Lakewood was almost beginning from scratch. That's where I really got involved in the lateral entry program because we just couldn't wait in that department to hire new people. Recruits with no experience would have to go through a training program of four to six months before we could put them in the field. So we had to bring in experienced people in order to put them in the field a

BROOKS: I do not subscribe to the public safety approach. I think that the police service and the fire service are so specialized today that it would be impossible, in my opinion — I know there is some disagreement about this — for a police officer to know everything he has to know and to do everything he has to do, and at the same time know everything a firefighter has to know. I just don't think that is possible. Now there are some things that can be merged. Perhaps communications can be merged; there could be a central communications center, which would of course be 911. Any kind of records could probably be merged for the special services in a fire department. Perhaps in some cities a public safety director who administratively manages the budget could help both departments, but I still think that there has to be an operational fire chief and an operational police chief. Both those functions are so specialized today that I don't think they could be merged unless it was a very very small department.

LEN: How does that work in Lakewood?

BROOKS: In Lakewood the police service and the fire service were not together.

LEN: You played a major role in the LAPD's 'Onion Field' Investigation. Could you outline the details of that case?

BROOKS: I was the investigator, yes. As for the outline of the case, I think that the best source for that — and to help Mr. Wambaugh make a living — is to read his book and see his movie. (He's a friend of mine and I understand he is doing quite well.)

The incident occurred in 1963. It's a true story and I think Joe did an excellent job of research and writing the book and making the movie. I was involved and I know that it was very accurate. It's a very tragic story. I do

lecture on this throughout the country and it takes two hours to talk about the case. It's a book and a movie that I'd like to see every police officer read and see.

LEN: You have served as a consultant to a number of movies and television series dealing with policing? What was your role in those productions?

BROOKS: I started out with Jack Webb in the "Dragnet" series and then from there we went into "Adam-12." One of the things I'm going to do now is write a film script for a training film dealing with a major crime investigation — primarily geared to a homicide investigation. It will be made into a training film and it will be based on the next book that I will write which will follow the format of my first book [*Officer Down, Code Three*].

LEN: How would you respond to the contention that police shows and films inspire violence, particularly in younger people?

BROOKS: I think that has probably happened in a very few cases. I think that it is an exaggerated thing. Somebody that is prone to violence is going to commit violent acts whether or not he or she sees a program. Anyone who studies the history of the world knows full well that Attila the Hun and some of those other folks were not watching television and going to movies when they started doing that they did. I think that that sort of thing is, unfortunately, a part of human nature in some people and they may get a certain idea because they watch a film or a television show. I think it's a latent thing that's there and perhaps in some cases the film and show brings it out.

LEN: As a consultant, do you find that Hollywood producers have an interest in portraying the police role accurately?

BROOKS: My experience is no, except for a very few instances. Joe Wambaugh is a classic example of a producer who wants to portray it exactly as it is. Of the few critics that I heard who were critical of "The Onion Field," that's what they were critical of. They simply didn't understand what he was trying to tell. The television shows we see today are very entertaining, but for the most part they're fantasy. I watch them — they're something I can't stand. I watch others and I enjoy them but they're fantasy.

LEN: Can the police learn anything from watching such dramas?

BROOKS: They can learn probably more of what not to do than what to do.

LEN: The "Dragnet" series and "Adam-12" seem to be more realistic as far as the day-to-day routine is concerned.

BROOKS: Those were more realistic because there was a real attempt to make them more realistic, by the producers and the directors and, of course, by the police officers involved. I think they were very accurate. Of course Jack Webb took dramatic license and many times one of his stories was a composite of several. When I was working with him I wrote some of the stories which were converted to script and when I read them later on I noticed there were some changes but I understood why the changes were made.

LEN: Essentially to make it more entertaining?

BROOKS: Sure.

LEN: You're one of the pioneers of the field of police officer survival techniques. How did you get interested in that area?

BROOKS: I worked homicide for 10 of my 21 years in the Los Angeles Police Department. When I started homicide I was one of the first officers put on what they called the shooting detail — a special team of the homicide division that responded citywide to all officers off-duty. If someone got hurt, we went. I began to notice that when a police officer was either injured or killed, what really happened when you dug down to find out why it happened was that the officer had made an error. The officer had made an error not because he was ignorant or stupid but because he was human, he has emotions. But when a police officer makes a mistake it could prove to be fatal. I started talking about these cases within the department at roll call and at the training academy. Other officers in other departments found out about it and they wanted me to talk with them. Gradually it spread to

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'It seems that in many cases officers wearing [bulletproof] vests feel that they're almost invincible. There are officers getting killed, being shot in the head or in the side, who are wearing those vests. You still have to be careful.'

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where I started lecturing. I lectured from Alaska to the Virgin Islands and even in England at the Police Staff College and that, of course, eventually led to the book *Officer Down, Code Three*.

LEN: Could you describe some of the common errors that officers might make that would put them in jeopardy?

BROOKS: Probably the biggest error that police officers make is that after a while, like any occupation, any job becomes routine. But unlike most occupations, that routine could be very deadly. A police officer cannot think that he is going to make a routine traffic stop. If he makes a traffic stop and cites someone and the violator drives away, then he can think it was routine. So, getting into an apathetic type of a mood of routineness would be one of the things. Sometimes the police are offended by some of the court decisions and things that they hear, so they sort of pull back on making a good search of a person they are taking into custody, or they place themselves in bad positions — they'll stay in the car and let the violator wander around. There's a case that occurred not too long ago in which officers were shot while they were inside the car. The violator got out of the car. One of the officers went back to the violator's car. The violator came back to the officers' car with a gun. The officers should not have been in the police car. Police officers have to be aggressive persons; I don't mean hostile — assertive would be a better word than aggressive. When something happens, when there's a bank robbery or burglary in progress, the police officers duty is to go — but sometimes

they do not proceed following good tactical response. They expose themselves and they may get killed. The officers forget something they've been trained to do or they do something they were trained not to do and they wind up getting hurt or getting killed. I would say in the majority of times — certainly not every time but in the majority of times — probably somewhere between 50 and 75 percent of the officers who get hurt or killed made some kind of an error and set themselves up. I have done that a number of times myself but I'm one of the lucky ones. There are a number of times that I escaped being seriously injured.

LEN: You mentioned court decisions. Do you think that court decisions regarding the police use of deadly force might be helping to reduce the aggressiveness or alertness of police?

BROOKS: I think there are many occasions where people, either because they're naive or they don't understand or they don't know the facts, it is beneficial to them to criticize the policeman after there has been an officer-involved shooting and someone has been killed. They try to second-guess the officer. I've heard such weird tales, like why didn't the officer try to shoot the gun out of the person's hand, or why didn't the officer shoot the person in the leg, or why did they fire six shots instead of one. Those kinds of things are ridiculous. In all honesty, there are most probably some police shootings that could have been avoided and occurred because the police officer's tactics were improper. I would doubt seriously if there are police officers anywhere — of course, there might be one or two who are mentally unbalanced — who go out on patrol looking for someone to murder. I just can't believe that.

I think sometimes, though that police get themselves

that if we have a problem, if there was an error, that we have to admit the error and do what we can to correct the error. We don't have to stand up on a soapbox and tell the whole world, "Hey, our officer was wrong and that's why he got killed." But we can certainly do it internally in the department. When an experienced officer gets wounded or killed in a gunfight, it is unfair to the other officers in that department, if there was an error made by the officer in the field, not to tell the other officers about it to preclude further errors. That's what I'm saying, and the reception to that has been very good. I think it has been very positive and, of course, one of the signs is that there has been a significant reduction in the number of police officers' deaths every year since the book has come out. It's going to be higher this year than it was last year, and I think the reason for that is that police survival impact training impact — is sort of lessening and people are forgetting about it. It was kind of like a fad and we have to get back into it. This is training that has to occur every year, a refresher course every year on police officer survival, so the officers who may have read the book or seen the training film or discussed this three years ago are now back into a routine again.

LEN: Is there anything in the way of police equipment that might help an officer in this regard, such as fail-safe holsters or a magnetic ring that's needed to fire the gun? Are those valid things?

BROOKS: I wouldn't want to say unless we experimented and evaluated such things in a department. I think that the vests are probably the primary equipment in saving officers' lives. Although there's a problem with that too, because some officers are being killed with those vests on. It seems that in many cases the officers wearing the vests feel that they're almost invincible. There are police of-

'Probably the biggest error that police officers make is that after a while [their] job becomes routine. Unlike most occupations, that routine could be very deadly.'

involved [in a shooting] because the tactics aren't really good and the training isn't good; but of course that's a problem of administration and command, that's not necessarily the own officer's fault. People have to talk to him about when not to shoot. They give him instructions on the firing range as to how to load a gun and how to shoot it, but they don't tell him, for the most part, when to shoot and when not to shoot. I think it works both ways but I sometimes think people are supercritical of police officers who have to make a split second decision in a half second or less, and then people look at that for weeks and weeks. Newspaper reporters go over it for months and months, and then some court sits in judgment for months and it goes 5-to-4 deciding whether the officer was right or wrong in doing something in which he had one second to make up his mind as to what to do. I don't think that's fair.

LEN: One of the things in your book is that after an officer is killed — after the investigation — there tends to be not a coverup, but the officers tend not to show that the officer made a mistake in getting shot. Is that still a problem?

BROOKS: That's why I wrote the book. I was trying to tell the officers of America that we've got to make sure

officers getting killed, being shot in the head or in the side, who are wearing those vests and there is no protection there. You still have to be careful. Just because you're wearing a vest doesn't mean you can't get killed. But undoubtedly those vests have saved a number of lives. LEN: Would you say that the vests should be made mandatory for patrol officers?

BROOKS: In the Eugene Department we talked about that and what we're going to do is initially all the officers are being issued vests and they are being told that this is a piece of equipment that they must have with them at all times, just like your hamhat, but that they don't have to wear it unless they want to. Most of them, we find, are wearing them.

LEN: Some police departments are moving away from the use of special investigators. Is there any advantage in this concept?

BROOKS: I think there's a tremendous disadvantage. Let's make sure we're talking about the same thing. If you have a homicide — a multiple homicide — you walk into a home and a whole family has been massacred including a bunch of little kids. Are you telling me that there are some police who say that the first police officer on the

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LEN goes to the movies

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We read and review:

Management guide sharpens administrative skills

The Police Manager: Professional Leadership Skills. By Ronald G. Lynch. Holbrook Press, Boston. \$13.95.

The stated goal of *The Police Manager: Professional Leadership Skills* is "to provide selected step-by-step procedures to help police administrators execute their duties and responsibilities more efficiently, effectively, and productively." The work meets this goal and goes beyond it, providing a broad management encyclopedia of current major management theories. And, although addressed to police managers, this volume is equally effective and useful for managers in all public service positions.

Author Ronald Lynch prefaces his work by noting that the "book does not pretend to be a complete source for all the management information necessary to operate a modern police department." It should be read, he advises, "along with a number of other excellent books in the fast growing field of criminal justice management literature." He enhances the force of this book by the planned omission of certain technical and specialized areas that

other writers often include, thus dooming themselves to failure in these areas or boring more sophisticated readers who already possess greater technical skills than many of these authors.

The book is divided quite effectively into four sections, the first of which provides an overview and comprehensive history of the principles and philosophies of modern management. In the second section Lynch goes on to discuss the behavioral aspects of management, including organizational environment, leadership behavior styles and management communications.

Planning, problem identification and decision making, management by objectives, fiscal management and management of time are all addressed in a third section, while the implementation of these management techniques is the focus of part four. This includes discussions of management of conflict, labor, organizational change, organizational development and a chapter on transactional analysis that is adapted from Eric Berne's best-seller *Games People Play* and Thomas H. Harris's *I'm O.K. - You're O.K.*

In analyzing the police manager's role, Lynch states that: "Police departments are beginning to reorganize with a stronger emphasis upon the reduction of levels between the top of the department — the chief of police — and the bottom of the organization — the police officer. The typical pyramid hierarchy that we have been accustomed to in the past is slowly beginning to flatten out, and this trend seems to be one that will continue, at least in the immediate future."

Lynch describes the management process as a combining of technical factors, behavioral or psychological factors and functional factors. Technical factors include those skills that are common to all police agencies, including the ability to investigate crimes and accidents, to perform preventive patrol and other routine procedures. Behavioral factors involve the circular flow of verbal and nonverbal communication and other factors dealing with human interaction. Functional factors, meanwhile, are those involved in producing desired results and assisting the manager in controlling his organization, including planning, organization, control,

problem solving, decision making and management by objectives. The management process, according to Lynch, is an integration of all these factors in order to achieve stated objectives.

In his discussion of the behavioral aspects of police management, Lynch cites and analyzes the theories on organizational behavior expounded by Herzberg, noting that "Police managers will find that when the hygiene needs are satisfied, dissatisfaction and work restriction will also be reduced but that the individual will have little desire for achieving a superior performance. If, however, the police manager emphasizes satisfaction of the motivator factors and allows the individual officer to grow and develop, then he will witness an improvement in the officer's productivity as well as in the quality of his work."

Various styles and types of behavior designed to effect organizational control are examined with regard to their relative advantages and disadvantages, and Lynch carries the discussion to its logical end with his analyses of goal-setting, problem recognition and analysis, and priority and decision-making.

Lynch is careful, however, to take cognizance of the fact that a police manager cannot be a one-man army. "The police manager," he cautions, "must recognize that delegating tasks is one of the most important functions he performs in his job. By distributing work, he is able to effectively use the time allotted to him. The police manager should realize that time is one commodity available to all people. Time cannot be stockpiled, nor can it be recycled. And unlike money, material, and ideas, it does not increase with added responsibility."

In many instances, Lynch observes, a police manager "could be supervising or possibly even doing the work of his subordinates." Management personnel, he suggests, should carefully assess each task that they perform to be sure that they are not doing a job that could and should be done by a subordinate.

Thanks are due to Mr. Lynch for giving us *The Police Manager*, which is at once a comprehensive management tool and a clear, easy-to-read guide for all managers. The volume well meets its stated goals.

—R.N. Lekan

Directory lists white collar units

Lawmen who are concerned with collaring white collar criminals may wish to buttonhole a copy of a new directory which lists the makeup of and the procedures used by established economic crime units throughout the nation.

Published last month by the National District Attorneys Association, the *Directory of Economic Crime Project Units* provides a profile on each unit, specifying information about such factors as consumer complaint processing functions, felony filing procedures, budgets, and areas of special expertise.

The directory is an outgrowth of the NDAA's Economic Crime Project, which was established in 1973 to help prosecutors and investigators in local district attorney's offices cope with the complexities of white collar crime. Funded by LEAA grants, the program has grown from its original 15 offices to a current tally of 72 ECP units.

An NDAA announcement noted that each of the squads is described in detail in the new book. "The experience and skill developed within these units is an asset to each jurisdiction as well as to all law enforcement officials who specialize in fighting white collar crime," the announcement stated. "The ECP hopes the directory will be a valuable resource in connecting these people to information that will help avoid duplication of prosecutorial and investigative efforts throughout the country."

To obtain a free copy of the listing book, write: The Economic Crime Project, The National District Attorneys Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1432, Chicago, IL 60611.

Youth resource guide available

The National Network of Youth Advisory Boards is offering a free reference guide which lists 80 criminal justice-related resources from 25 states.

Available to government officials and youth program directors, the resources can provide assistance in such areas as employment, juvenile justice, education, drug and alcohol abuse, and child abuse.

For a free copy of the guide, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: The National Network, P.O. Box 402036, Ocean View Branch, Miami Beach, FL 33140.

AN ANTI-CORRUPTION MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

by Richard H. Ward, University of Illinois
and Robert McCormack, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Corruption has in recent years become a national phenomenon in government and business; to police, it has been an historical and persistent problem. The result of three years of research and study, this book is a manual designed to assist police administrators who wish to create or maintain integrity within a department or agency or must instigate an anti-corruption management program against illegal administrative practices. The authors have attempted to develop a practical manual which provides management techniques and specific advice to be used in eliminating corrupt behavior and in handling political and organizational problems resulting from anti-corruption efforts.

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Brooks discusses his active 'retirement'

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scene — a six month rookie — is going to handle the case? I think they are going to need a team approach in the department. I think that's a case for a specialized investigator.

LEN: A Rand Corporation study several years back included that the police should distribute the duties of detective throughout the force. How do you respond to their research?

BROOKS: I don't necessarily agree with the inference made in the Rand study. There were many things said in the Rand study that weren't true. What happens in many instances is that patrol officers in some departments were allowed to become involved in any kind of investigation. In our department in Eugene I think there has to be a good balance. I think that patrol officers who respond to a call and can conduct a preliminary investigation and complete the case on-scene should be allowed to do it that way. But if it is a specialized case — it could involve organized crime, or a series of neighborhood rapes that extend all over the city or into an adjoining city — to try to assign that to patrol officers is functionally improper in my opinion. I am a strong advocate of patrol officers becoming involved in preliminary investigations and even completing investigations if they can, but they still have a basic duty to patrol. I think that, in some departments, having detectives do all the investigation was just as improper. What I'm saying is that the detective can be used for the specialized investigation and patrol officers can be used for those cases that can be taken care of on-scene or with followup in the neighborhood.

LEN: One thing the Rand Corporation said was that the television image of detectives is wrong or inaccurate that is, one of a professional with a "sixth sense" about his job. Would you say that there's some truth to that portrayal?

BROOKS: That's true. But television does that in other areas too. They make Billy the Kid a hero, and some of the old Western outlaws are made to be really fine fellows; most of them were a bunch of lousy back-shooters. But that's the television/entertainment business. If there was a true story of what Billy the Kid was really like, it probably wouldn't sell. They're in the business of making money.

LEN: As far as the separation of functions between detectives and patrol officers is concerned would you say that a trained detective has a sort of "nose" for his job, just from the fact that he is constantly doing the same job?

BROOKS: Sure. That's part of it, just as the patrol officer would have a "nose" for his job. I don't think a detective is any better than a patrol officer. I think they should be paid the same and I don't think detective should be a rank. I have always been opposed to that. When I was a detective in the Los Angeles Police Department, I was a sergeant and later a lieutenant. If I would have been transferred to

patrol, I still would have been a sergeant or a lieutenant; I'd just put on a uniform. The salary would have been the same.

LEN: So it's just a matter of two separate functions?

BROOKS: Well, they're two separate functions to a degree but they certainly have to work together.

LEN: You plan to write a case study on homicide investigation. Could you give us a sneak preview on that?

BROOKS: The book, the first chapter of which will be made into a training film produced by MTI Teleprograms, is entitled "First Officer on the Scene." In many instances in a homicide you just have the first patrol officer to arrive, thinking what are they supposed to do. In the book that I will work on, that will just be the first chapter. It will start out with the basic premise that a homicide investigation is a team effort. From patrol officers to detectives, a great number of people are involved in a homicide investigation. It's not a one man show or a detective show or anything like that.

The book will more or less follow a chronological sequence, not of one case but of a number of cases. It will go into things done right and things done wrong in actual cases that I was involved in or know about. I was involved in a number of cases where things didn't come out right and that's the way you learn: you talk about them and later on you have a debriefing. The format of the book will be similar to *Officer Down: Code Three* in that there will be dialogue. I will try to bring some life into the book and get away from the old dry textbook style. I would hope to finish the book by February 1980.

LEN: You're also working on a novel.

BROOKS: I'm writing a script and this homicide investigation book and then I hope to start the novel in the latter part of this year and that will be entirely different. That is something I'm really looking forward to and it could end up selling 20 copies or 200,000 copies. It depends on my ability to write. Of course, I hope it's the latter.

LEN: Is that going to be based on some team policing concept?

BROOKS: It's going to be a novel about police officers that will have a lot to do with my own experiences, experiences of other police officers and some things that I just think about. As far as the plot is concerned, nobody knows what the plot is, not even my wife. Nobody is going to know and if they want to find out they can buy the book.

LEN: A third project you're working on involves a report on police supervision and management. How is that taking shape?

BROOKS: That, of course, is again down the road. I've got to take these things on one at a time. I have collected, from the schools I've been to, the number of courses and seminars I've attended, the ones I've taught and lectured at, an immense amount of material and made a lot of notes. I would like someday to put all that together into some kind of a text, again following the same format — dialogue and case studies — on different management techniques and styles, some that work and some that do not. I'll go into a little bit of the humor of management — and the tragedy.

LEN: You've travelled the nation lecturing to different police departments. Would you say that the face of policing is changing in this country?

BROOKS: Well, I certainly would like to think so. You have to think positive and be a little optimistic or else you end up climbing the walls.

I think there has been an attitudinal change. The public is coming around. The police have a lot to do with that — crime prevention programs and better selection of personnel. I think that is happening. We have a long way to go. The big reason for the downfall of police, if we've had one, is the low image we had. But I think we're coming out of it. There are a lot of problems and a long way to go but I like to think that it's on the upswing.

Prince George's report reviewed

Continued from Page 3

he said, were looking out for their own interest by testifying against the county officers.

Grant's dispatch seemed to acknowledge that in certain instances witness testimony was not up to snuff. He noted that in one section of the report a former officer accused Joseph D. Vasco Jr., then a detective and more recently acting chief of the force, with providing an informant with a gun and a police badge. The officer, who was working with Vasco, at the time stated that the two police tools were to be used to kidnap a taxi cab driver.

Commenting on the integrity of the accusation, Grant observed that the informant "denied this happened, and he did not indicate deception during the course of being examined on the ploygraph." The officer who made the allegations, meanwhile, declined to submit to a lie detector test of his statements.

The summary report indicated that a police lieutenant told investigators that his colleagues had allowed an informant to escape, but Grant conceded that no wrongdoing was involved in the incident.

"Obviously, if the informant was acting as an agent for the police, he could not have been charged with participating in the robbery," the state police major said.

A similar misunderstanding arose in the summary report's contention that the police had provided a vehicle to criminals so that they could participate in an armed robbery. Grant noted that a car was actually loaned to an informant and as such could not be construed as misconduct.

Grant's letter of "clarification" to Marshall outlined a total of 10 incidents which were misrepresented in the summary report, and the state police major conceded that additional mistakes might have been made.

"There may have been other matters or examples in the summary which we knew were not fair representations of the truth when taken out of context of the entire report, and there may have been other inaccuracies," Grant declared. "It is, I think, most unfortunate that we were not given the opportunity to correct the inaccuracies and to place certain other matters in proper perspective before the summary was made public."

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Arson, no new kid in town, sears pages of history

(First of four parts)

Perhaps the most insidious and elusive criminal is the ubiquitous arsonist. Although the FBI does not classify arson as a major crime, grouping it instead with drunken driving, forgery and vagrancy, this lethal offense shows consistent increases

JAY ROBERT NASH'S CRIME JOURNAL

each year in loss of property and life and widespread injuries. Last year more than 12,000 lives were lost to arson, in addition to more than \$11 billion in property losses. Nearly half a million persons were seriously injured in 1978 due to the work of arsonists.

The problem with combating arsonists lies in their erratic patterns, if they are psychological torchers, or the lack of hard evidence, in the case of professional arsonists. Further, in every major city in the United States only a small percentage of fire and police personnel are even superficially trained to investigate arson (two percent of the state police and ten percent of the firemen in Illinois, for example). An historical look at the problem of arson only reaffirms the ongoing dilemma facing today's hopelessly undermanned arson squads. In the earliest accounts of recorded arson, the motives for the great fires appear to be largely rooted in political and social unrest, or were perpetrated as acts of military frustration. Here, from the ancient past, are but a few of the most notable acts of incendiarism:

- **Babylon, Mesopotamia, 538 B.C.:** Invading Persians captured the city and, in an act of vengeance over the stiff resistance they met, set fire to the respondent metropolis, destroying most of the buildings, including the hanging gardens, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Thousands perished in the flames

- **Alexandria, Egypt, 48-47 B.C.:** Julius Caesar, besieged in the royal palace with 4,000 men, ordered the Egyptian fleet burned. Flaming ships at dockside ignited piers and houses, the blaze spreading to the magnificent 250-year-old Alexandrian library which, along with its priceless manuscripts and ancient scrolls, was utterly destroyed. Caesar could have easily had the fire extinguished but allowed the great library to be consumed, earning for himself the label of arsonist.

- **Rome, Italy, 64 A.D.:** The mad Emperor Nero entertained the notion of destroying Rome in order to rebuild it on a grand scale, reserving a vast area at the south end of the Forum for his personally-designed private palaces and gardens. He ordered the fires set in the Circus Maximus, and from that point the flames spread rapidly across narrow streets. Within eight days more than 75 percent of the city, most of which was built of rotting timber, was destroyed. Hundreds died in the flames, but Nero escaped the wrath of his blood-lusting people by blaming the fire on the Christians, thus prolonging about their continuing persecutions. That the demented Nero "fiddled while Rome burned" is undoubtedly apochryphal, but he may have plucked his favorite lute as he watched, glassy-eyed, his city burning.

- **Boston, Mass., 1653, 1676, 1679:** For almost 25 years, beginning in 1653 when several homes were torched, the in-

fant city of Boston was plagued by great fires set by arsonists. In 1676, 50 homes, warehouses and shops were burned down, including the church of Increase Mather, the religious zealot. No one was apprehended. Three years later a man was seen setting fire to a tavern sign which, as he undoubtedly realized spread quickly to many buildings until 80 houses and several warehouses were reduced to cinders. The arsonist was not identified but enraged authorities proclaimed the death penalty for any arsonist caught in the future. Moreover, at least a dozen suspected arsonists were routed from their beds and driven at gunpoint from the city, banished. Bostonians were so on guard against arsonists that city fathers compelled one and all to swear an oath of allegiance every three months.

- **Roxbury, Mass., 1681:** A slave named Marja set fire to two houses on July 12. Although a child burned to death in one building Marja, who had been quickly apprehended, was not convicted of murder but arson and witchcraft, this being the time of the Salem mania. She was executed in Boston on September 22, burned at the stake before a huge gathering. In the crowd was Puritan witch-hunter Cotton Mather, who attributed the deranged woman's fate to the fact that she did not have "the fear of God before her eyes" and was "instigated by the Devil."

- **New York, N.Y., 1741:** Scores of blacks were labeled arsonists in March 1741, when several fires broke out. Of the New York population of 10,000, one-fifth were slaves who were the objects of suspicion and distrust from the white residents. One slave named Maty, in an effort to save her own life, began naming dozens of blacks as part of a conspiracy to wipe out the white population through arson. She was readily believed by plot-fearing British authorities, who ordered wholesale executions of so-called arsonists that saw 13 blacks burned at the stake, 18 more hanged, and 71 others deported.

- **Lisbon, Portugal, 1755:** Following a devastating earthquake and seismic sea wave on November 1, 1755, in which Lisbon was all but destroyed and 50,000 persons were either crushed, drowned or burned to death, authorities began to round up looters and hang them after summary hearings. Many of these were prisoners who escaped from the city jail when its walls collapsed and, who admitted to committing arson in order to spread confusion and thus aid them in their looting. One was identified by a reporter as a Moor who "confessed at the gallows that he has set fire to the king's palace with his own hand; at the same time glorying in the action, and declaring with his last breath, that he had hoped to have burnt all the royal family."

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Six-year anti-skyjack program succeeds in grounding air pirates

First, the bad news. There was a small rise in the number of attempted hijackings of U.S. aircraft in 1979. Now, the good news. From the standpoint of the criminal, aircraft hijacking remains very low on the crime totem pole in its prospects for success.

While final hijacking statistics for 1979 have not been announced by the Federal Aviation Administration, it is certain that the number will be higher than the eight attempts in 1978. FAA figures for the first six months of last year show six attempted hijackings, two of which were listed as successful. But success is relative. In one of the "successful" hijackings, a Cuban defector forced a U.S. airliner to fly him back to Cuba where his reception by Cuban authorities no doubt made him wish he had stayed a defector. In the other "success," a New York-to-Chicago American Airlines flight was diverted to Ireland by a hijacker who was sent back to the United States the next day and later convicted of air piracy.

"We count a hijacking successful if the hijacker makes the airplane go where it's not supposed to," said an FAA spokesman. By more standard measures of success, though, only one U.S. hijacking has really been successful since 1973, when screening of passengers began at our airports. That occurred in 1976 when five Croatian nationalists commandeered a Trans World Airlines plane, forced the pilot to fly to Paris by faking possession of a bomb, and negotiated their surrender in France.

The airport screening program has provided some of crime prevention's finest hours in recent years. Since January 1973, when rules went into effect requiring passengers to pass through weapons-detection devices, not a single firearm or real explosive has been smuggled aboard an airliner in the U.S. The result has been a dramatic drop in hijacking attempts from a high of 40 in 1969 (33 of which were labeled successful by the FAA). More important, no innocent passenger has been killed or injured in a hijacking attempt in recent years.

Finding themselves unable to sneak real firearms past airport security, hijackers have turned to fake bombs and crude weapons. FBI Director William H. Webster noted, "Time after time we are finding that the threatened bomb carried on board by a passenger was a fake and the weapons used to intimidate airlines personnel reduced to such items as nail files, pocket knives and, in one case, a bottle of rum."

Even the Croatian nationalists, the last successful hijackers, had to resort to deception. Their "bomb" was made of child's playdough, and their weapons were constructed of pots and pans.

Moreover, the FAA estimates that airport screening procedures may have prevented at least 75 hijackings and related crimes since 1973. Over the past seven years, more than 17,000 firearms have been detected by screening devices. Most of these weapons were not, of course, intended for hijackings. But in a typical case where authorities believe screening did stop a hijack attempt, a man tried to pass through a weapons detector with a .25 caliber pistol broken down into three pieces and placed in different pockets. He also had a clip with seven rounds in a fourth pocket. He was promptly arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

But the FAA and the airlines are not resting on their laurels. Because bomb threats remain a significant problem — upwards of 300 against airports and 1,000 against aircraft are recorded each year — more law enforcement agents are being stationed in and around airports, with broader authority. In addition, hundreds of police officers have taken an eight-day course in airport security at the Transportation Safety Institute in Oklahoma City, and 29 Air Force-trained explosives-detection dog teams have been located near major airports. This K9 corps, incidentally, is made up of expert sniffers; they have a 98 percent success record in finding bombs, with only a 4 percent rate of false alerts.

Passenger screening devices are constantly being improved, and research is under way in new technology for inspecting checked baggage at airports. A study is also being made of the capabilities of such small animals as gerbils and rats in detecting explosives.

The air travel security picture is not quite so rosy in other nations. Passenger screening is lax at some foreign airports, especially in third-world countries. The result is that in 1978 and 1979, there were 42 hijackings of foreign aircraft — at least 28 of which could have been prevented by better screening, according to the FAA. In the same two years, the United States, which has nearly half the world's air traffic, recorded only 13 attempted hijackings, none involving weapons smuggled past detection devices.

The FAA, however, is optimistic. Security has been stepped up by most foreign airlines, and, while the threat of terrorist hijackings and sabotage remains serious, there are grounds for hope that worldwide air travel will be safer than ever in the decade ahead.

(Ordway P. Burden writes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

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Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Criminal Justice Faculty. The School of Public Service at Grand Valley State Colleges in Michigan may have two tenure-track positions to begin in September 1980, depending upon budget approval.

The first post requires a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, with an emphasis on corrections. Specialization in management, planning and policy development is desired.

Responsibilities for both positions include teaching and advising at the baccalaureate and masters level in criminal justice. Salary and rank are open and depending upon qualifications.

Send application, resume and credentials to: Dr. Myron Mast, Acting Director, School of Public Service, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale, MI 49401. Application deadline is March 15, 1980.

Instructor. The Police Training Institute at the University of Illinois requires a candidate to provide instruction in a comprehensive program of basic, advanced, specialized and technical law enforcement training. Specific areas of instruction will include breath-alcohol testing, crime prevention, emergency first-aid, law enforcement driving, physical skills and personal defense, and police firearms. The instructor will also be expected to teach other general law enforcement subjects.

Applicants should possess a bachelor's degree, however, a master's degree is desired. Eight years of related law enforcement training experience is also required, including five years of active police experience. Curriculum development experience and research ability is desired.

The position will be offered on a year-to-year contract basis with potential for tenure. The job is available

immediately, and rank and salary are open, to be commensurate with education and experience.

Resumes should be sent by February 15, 1980 to: Clifford W. Van Meter, Director, Police Training Institute, University of Illinois, 725 South Wright Street, Room 341, Champaign, IL 61820. Telephone: (217) 333-2337.

Assistant or Associate Professor. The Criminal Justice Sciences Department of Illinois State University in Normal prefers an individual with a background in criminal justice administration and organization for this post.

The department has a nine-member faculty and 300 majors. A research center has been established and funding efforts are underway. A proposal for a master's degree program has been approved by the state's Board of Higher Education.

The position requires a Ph.D., teaching experience and demonstrated research abilities. Experience in criminal justice is preferred but not required, however, candidates must meet eligibility requirements for graduate faculty membership. Salary is negotiable, determined by credentials.

Apply by February 1, 1980 by sending a resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: Steven G. Cox, Ph.D., Chairperson, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Telephone: (309) 436-6849.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas has two tenure-track and one temporary faculty openings that will be available next summer.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. or other terminal degree

and be capable of teaching on the undergraduate and graduate levels. Candidates with expertise in criminology and criminal justice with broad scholarly interest and a commitment to teaching, research and service are encouraged to apply. Salary and rank will be dependent upon qualifications.

Forward vitae, copies of publications and references to: Jerry L. Dowling, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Police Officers. Fairfax County, Virginia, a growing suburb of the nation's capital with a county manager form of government and a current population of 600,000, is seeking applications from persons interested in joining the county police department's sworn complement of 702 officers. The entry-level post require applicants with a high school or G.E.D., uncorrected vision of at least 20/40, weight in proportion to height, age 21 to 31, and excellent character and mental and physical health.

Candidates must successfully complete a written test, extensive background investigation, physical agility test, medical exam, and polygraph exam. No closing date has been set for applications, and testing will be conducted every 90 days. For application form or further information, write: Lt. James A. Covell, Commander, Personnel Section, Fairfax County Police Department, 10600 Page Avenue, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Assistant or Associate Professor of Criminal Justice. The College of Criminal Justice at Jacksonville State College in Alabama is seeking an individual to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in the areas of corrections, general criminal justice and research. Student advisement will also be part of the successful candidate's responsibilities.

The chief requirement is a Ph.D. in criminology or criminal justice. ABD's will only be considered if their degree will be completed prior to the position's appointment date of September, 1980.

Jacksonville State's College of Criminal Justice offers BS degrees in law enforcement, corrections and forensic science, and an MS degree in criminal justice. Rank will be contingent on qualifications and teaching experience. Salary is very competitive with excellent fringe benefits.

Submit vita, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Tom Barker, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265.

Assistant Professor. Pennsylvania State University is offering a tenure-track, full-time, nine-month position which will begin September, 1980. Successful candidate will teach courses in the area of administration of justice.

A Ph.D. in criminal justice, law or a related discipline is required at the time of appointment. Applicants should have demonstrated research competence and be capable of quality teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

The school's Ph.D., MA and undergraduate programs seek to train academics and practitioners who are familiar with social theory, organizational behavior, and research methodology and who are committed to fostering social change in the development and administration of criminal justice programs. Salary will be competitive.

A vita, supportive material and three letters of reference should be sent to: Chair, Recruitment Committee, Box N, Administration of Justice, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. The filing deadline is February 15, 1979.

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

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This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

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This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

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This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police; the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service; the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline; criminal law; police science and technology; police unions and organizations; academic research, and police history.

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Upcoming Events

February 1-29, 1980. Program for Management, Command and Supervisory Personnel. Presented by the New England Institute for Law Enforcement Management, at Babson College in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$725. For further information, contact: John T. Howland, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, Massachusetts 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

February 4-6, 1980. Workshop in Anti-social Behavior. To be held at the Urban Life Center, Georgia State University. Fee: \$50. For further information, contact: G. LaMarr Howard, Social Work, College of Urban Life, Georgia State University, GA. Telephone: (404) 658-3526.

February 4-8, 1980. Scheduling Work Shifts and Days Off using Microcomputers, Programmable Calculators, and Manual Methods. Presented by the Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105.

February 5-6, 1980. Women in Policing Seminar. To be held at John Jay College in New York City. Sponsored by the John Jay College Criminal Justice Center. For further information, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

February 5-7, 1980. Crime Prevention Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Media. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

February 6-8, 1980. Fundamental Crime Analysis Course. Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held in Kansas City, Kansas. Tuition: \$350. For further information, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

February 7-8, 1980. Techniques in Conducting Interviews. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$90. For further information, contact: Jim Leiglar, Program Assistant, Law Enforcement Institute, Training Programs, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

February 10-14, 1980. Seventh National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Los Angeles. For further information, contact: National District Attorneys Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1432, Chicago, IL 60611.

February 11-15, 1980. Community Groups and Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 11-22, 1980. Basic Traffic Accident Investigation Course. To be held in Charlottesville, Virginia. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$350. For further information, consult: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 806 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284.

February 12-14, 1980. Police Marriage Problems Seminar. To be held in Houston

by Harper & Row Media. For more details, consult: February 5-7.

February 18-28, 1980. Introduction to Police Operations & Leadership. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further information, contact: Ray Newnham, Coordinator, School of Law Enforcement, 2001 Kuit Street, Eustis, FL 32726.

February 18-29, 1980. Police Personnel Officer Development Program. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$475. For more details, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

February 19-21, 1980. Checks and Frauds Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$100. For more details contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

February 25-28, 1980. Security Surveys Course. To be held in Houston by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For more details, contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, Harrison Building, Suite 500, 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

February 25-29, 1980. Police Records and Communications. To be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

February 25-March 1, 1980. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, contact: National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 26-28, 1980. Sex Offender and Offenses Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$125.00. For more details, consult: February 19-21, 1980.

February 25-March 7, 1980. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, consult: February 11-15.

February 25-March 7, 1980. Traffic Accident Reconstruction Seminar. To be held in Evanston, Illinois, by Traffic Institute. Fee: \$475. For more details, consult: February 18-29.

Maggie Dunaway, Center for Professional Development and Public Service, Hecht House No. 318 Florida State University,

February 27-29, 1980. Annual Southern Conference on Corrections. To be held at Tallahassee Hilton Hotel, Tallahassee, Florida. Sponsored by the Florida State University School of Criminology. For registration information, please contact: Me Tallahassee, FL 32306.

February 29, 1980. Seminar: Media and Crisis. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, see: February 5-6.

February 29-March 2, 1980. Seventh Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Registry Hotel, Newport Beach, California. For more information, contact: Glen Courmoyer, WSC, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. Telephone: (714) 265-6224.

March 3-6, 1980. Police Discipline Workshop. To be held in San Diego, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see February 25-29.

March 3-7, 1980. Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Oak Brook, Illinois. For additional information, contact: Mr. David D. Holtz, Corporate Communications, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

March 3-7, 1979. Managing Corrections Personnel Program. Presented by the Administration of Justice Program at Pennsylvania State University. For further information, contact: James R. Horner or Edwin J. Donovan, Administration of Justice Program, The Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1452.

March 3-7, 1980. Supervision of Personnel Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$150. For more details, consult: February 19-21.

March 3-14, 1980. Police Traffic Services Management Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Illinois. For more details, see February 18-29, 1980.

March 7-9, 1980. Seminar: Hypnosis as an Investigative Tool. To be held in Philadelphia by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Academy, Inc. Fee: \$195. For further information, contact: K. Peter Kien, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Academy, P.O. Box 401, Harvard, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

March 10-12, 1980. Managing the Security Function. A program presented by the Administration of Justice Program Pennsylvania State University. For further information, consult: March 3-7.

March 10-12, 1980. Managing Stress Course. To be held in Washington, D.C., by Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For more details, see: February 6-8.

March 10-21, 1980. Basic Traffic Accident Investigation Program. To be held in Richmond, Virginia by the Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Fee: \$350. For further information, see: February 11-22.

March 11-13, 1980. Motor Vehicle Theft Seminar. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School. Fee: \$75. For more details, consult: February 19-21.

March 12-14, 1980. Annual Conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. To be held in Oklahoma City. For more information contact: Ben Menke, Criminal Justice Department, Washington State University, Pullman WA 99163.

March 16-20, 1980. Seventh National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Orlando, Florida. For further information, consult: February 10-14.

March 17-20, 1980. Executive Protection Course. Presented by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$275. For further information, consult: February 25-28.

March 17-21, 1980. Hostage Rescue Operations Program. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: February 25-29.

March 17-21, 1980. Contemporary Law Enforcement Problems Course. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For more information, contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.

March 17-27, 1980. Police Officer Procedures and Techniques Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For more details, consult: February 18-28.

March 18-21, 1980. Crisis Intervention Seminar. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute at the University of Maryland. Fee: \$180. For more details, see: February 7-8, 1980.

March 24-28, 1980. Police Instructor's Course. To be held at the St. Petersburg Junior College by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

March 25-27, 1980. Managing the Police Function. Presented by the Administration of Justice Program at Pennsylvania State University. For further information, see: March 3-7.

PERF gets Sherman; the Dunes wants Rizzo; LEAA picks panel chairmen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

January 7, 1980

The Police Foundation added a new spot to its organizational chart last month, naming Lawrence W. Sherman as its first director of research. In announcing the appointment, foundation president Patrick V. Murphy praised the abilities of the former State University of New York (SUNY) professor. "Larry Sherman is one of the most incisive and prolific researchers and writers in policing today," he said. "We at the foundation are delighted that he will be able to direct our research activities."

Sherman, who taught in the Graduate School of Criminal Justice at SUNY's Albany campus, has served for three years as executive director of the foundation-sponsored National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers and is currently project director of a National Institute of Mental Health study of police-caused homicides.

Philadelphia Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, who is scheduled to leave office later this month, may be in a position to parlay his law enforcement background into a job as head of security for an Atlantic City casino. According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the former police commissioner of the City of Brotherly Love was offered the post by the owners of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas, who are currently building a gambling establishment in the New Jersey resort city. Rizzo declined to comment on the offer, the *Inquirer* noted.

LEAA is leaving a \$194,000 piece of its heart in San Francisco, having announced last month that the grant money will be used to fund an arson detection and prosecution program. Fire Chief Andrew Casper said that a full-time prosecutor, an investigator, a photographer and a computer analyst will be involved in the project, which will rely on the use of special equipment to detect flammable liquids and incendiary agents.

According to Casper, 549 fires were deliberately set in San Francisco last year, causing about \$7 million in property damage. On the average, the chief observed, between four and six persons are killed in fires set by arsonists in the city

each year.

LEAA's effort to develop an accreditation process for the nation's law enforcement agencies forged ahead last month with the appointment of four co-chairmen to the program. The police leaders, who will serve on a rotational basis are: Glen D. King, the police chief of Dallas; Richard P. Wille, the sheriff of Palm Beach County, Florida; Lee P. Brown, the public safety commissioner of Atlanta, and Thomas F. Hastings, the police chief of Rochester, New York. The four co-chairmen also serve on an advisory committee which will have final say on the standards that will be applied to the accreditation process. Three additional members have been added to the panel, including Egon Bittner, a professor of sociology at Brandeis University; Rosemary Ahnnon, a commissioner of Olmstead County, Minnesota, and the Honorable William H. Erickson, the chief justice of the Colorado Supreme Court.

James J. Fagan a New York State trooper, has received the 1979 Medal of Honor of the New York State Chiefs of Police Association. The lawman was cited for his attempt to rescue a woman whose car had plunged into an icy reservoir last winter. The auto was upside down under water with its wheels barely protruding from the surface when Fagan arrived on the scene. He dove into the frigid water and managed to pull the motorist from the wreckage. The woman died in a hospital six hours later, and the trooper was treated for exposure.

Allan C. Cole was appointed last month as a deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury Department to serve as a liaison between the department and the Office of Criminal Enforcement of the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms. Cole, 47, spent 16 of his 18 years with ATF in the Boston area. Most recently, he was serving in Washington as an operations officer in the bureau's Technical Support Branch.

In a related development, Patrick F. McLoughlin was named chief of the New York regional office of ATF's internal affairs division.

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained here-in should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

LIGHT RACK — The 30000 series Unirack can be used for mounting warning lights and sound systems on most types of emergency vehicles. By simply loosening two bolts, the bracket assembly can be adjusted to various roof widths and the unit's support arm can be angled for different contour roofs.

Reinforced by heavy-gauge, galvanized steel wiring, the rack features stainless steel construction for added strength and high corrosion resistance. An adjustable pillow block mechanism is said to provide the unit with improved stability, while facilitating ease of installation.

The rack can be ordered with a variety of light and speaker arrangements, all of which come with end clamps that can be used on vehicles with or without rain gutters. A companion model, the 20000 Unirack, is also available, offering a rigid base for emergency lights and sound systems.

To obtain further information on the Unirack line, write: Unity Manufacturing Company, 1260 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60610.

JUVENILE JUSTICE FILMS — Motorola Teleprograms is distributing four documentaries, produced by CBS News, that examine the issues behind teenage suicide, delinquency, hitchhiking, and detention.

"Teenage Suicide," a 16-minute presentation, points out that over 5,000 young Americans annually commit suicide, making the phenomenon the second leading cause of death of juveniles. Through interviews with attempted suicides, parents and specialists in the area, the film explores some of the underlying causes of the problem and provides a number of warning signs that could alert parents to their teenager's suicidal tendencies.

A second offering, entitled "Dead End," provides a 12-minute glimpse into the

activities of Judge Joe Sorrentino, a lawyer and part-time judge in the Los Angeles Juvenile Court. Sorrentino, who was a delinquent as a youth before he managed to turn his life around, is shown interacting with young people already in the system, speaking to adult groups on the problems of juvenile justice, and working to provide more options for troubled youth.

"Linda Velzy Is Dead" follows the police investigation into the murder of an 18-year-old college student who frequently hitchhiked. The 13-minute film does not attempt to lecture on the evils of soliciting rides from strangers, but rather presents the facts behind Velzy's killing, the grief of her parents and the shock expressed by her friends.

The final presentation, "Nobody Coddled Bobby," traces the story of a 17-year-old delinquent who was put in prison at the request of his parents to "teach him a lesson." The major faults of the juvenile justice system are exposed after the 14-minute program reveals that the youth hung himself in a Pennsylvania correctional institution.

All four films are available separately for purchase or rental in either 16mm motion picture or U-matic videocassette formats. Write or call: Motorola Teleprograms Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (800) 323-1900.

Readers' Comments Welcome

The Journalist welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must be signed and must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Letters should be addressed to The Journalist, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59 Street, Room 1260 North, New York, N.Y. 10019.

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Supreme Court Briefs . . .

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majority reasoned that each person who was at the tavern at the time the police appeared was "clothed with constitutional protection against an unreasonable search or an unreasonable seizure."

The warrant, although valid for a search of the premises and of the named bartender, extended no further. Justice Stewart, relying on *Sibron v. New York*, 392 U.S. 40, 1962-63, noted that a person's mere proximity to others "independently suspected of criminal activity does not, without more, give rise to probable cause to search that person."

The majority also concluded that support for the search cannot be found in the doctrine established in *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, where the Supreme Court established that police officers could frisk for weapons on less than a reasonable belief or suspicion. The dissenters, made up of Justices Blackmun, Rehnquist and Chief Justice Burger, argued that the decision in this case was an "unjustifiable narrowing of the rule established in *Terry*." The dissenters unsuccessfully argued that the physical set-up of the tavern established the need for a search of all the patrons, and that anything found during the search should be admissible into evidence.

While the decision in this case does narrow a police officer's discretion in conducting searches under a warrant, it has provided law enforcement with a clearer notion of the high court's ever-changing views in this area. (*Ybarra v. Illinois*, No. 78-5937, announced November 28, 1979.)

Sentencing

Without the benefit of legal counsel, an indigent petitioner has convinced the Supreme Court to review his case, which involves sentencing under a statute that was declared unconstitutional.

The petitioner was found guilty of unlawfully distributing a controlled substance, following a previous conviction on a felony charge. A 40-year prison sentence was imposed, which is within the range of punishment provided for under 21 Okla. Stat. Supp. § 51(A) (1977). An Oklahoma appellate court affirmed the conviction and the sentence.

According to the petitioner, the 1977 case *Thigpen v. State*, 571 P.2d 467, declared Section 51(B) of the Oklahoma statute unconstitutional. In light of that action, the petitioner maintains that he was sentenced under an unconstitutional statute and denied due process of law. (*Hicks v. Oklahoma*, No. 78-6885, review granted November 26, 1979.)